

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 233.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

EX "GLENCOE."

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1883.  
LETTS'S SCRIBBLING TABLETS.

NEW DUPLEX LAMPS.

CRAPE FLANNEL SHIRTS FOR TENNIS.

LACE CURTAINS, NEWEST PATTERNS.

POCKET KNIVES AND RAZORS.

THE CELEBRATED SAN JOSE  
BLANKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO FLOWER  
AND  
VEGETABLE SEEDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, 17th October, 1882. [296]

## Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th  
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.  
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. WM. MEYERINK, Esq.  
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES, granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.  
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

## GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$83,333.33.  
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.  
LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,  
LO YEOK MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at  
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP.....£200,000.  
PAID UP RESERVE FUND.....£50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to  
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).  
UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to  
ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current  
Rates, allowing usual discounts.  
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN  
SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

## NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES ON GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

## Amusements.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE ROYAL  
ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY

beg to inform the community of Hongkong that  
they intend about the Middle of December  
to give a series of

SIX SUBSCRIPTION PERFORMANCES

AT THE  
THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL.

The OPERAS will be  
selected from the Com-  
pany's repertoire of 27 works  
by the greatest composers, in ac-  
cordance with the wishes of the public.  
The LIST is now on view at  
Messrs. KELLY AND  
WALSH'S, where Seats  
may be secured.

The ROYAL ITALIAN COMPANY, which has  
been recently augmented by the arrival of  
FIVE NEW ARTISTES of tried  
ability from Italy, will form the  
most powerful combination that  
has ever appeared on the  
lyric stage in  
Hongkong.

The Company  
will visit this Colony  
on their way to Shanghai  
at the end of the present month  
when it is intended, if circumstances  
will allow, to give one grand operatic  
representation, on which occasion will be  
produced Verdi's Celebrated Opera  
ERNANI.

FULL PARTICULARS WILL BE DULY  
ANNOUNCED.

For the Series of SIX SUBSCRIPTION PER-  
FORMANCES the PRICES of ADMISSION  
will be as follows:—

Dress Circle.....3 Seats.....\$35.00.  
".....1 Seat.....\$15.00.  
Stalls.....3 Seats.....\$25.00.  
".....1 Seat.....\$10.00.

FOR EACH PERFORMANCE.

Dress Circle.....\$3.00.  
Stalls.....\$2.00.  
Unreserved Seats.....\$1.00.

M. MORITZ,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1882. [689]

## To be Let.

TO BE LET,

(WITH POSSESSION ON 1ST OF OCTOBER NEXT.)

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS  
HOUSE, No. 14, Arbuthnot Road.

Apply to  
J. A. DE CARVALHO.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1882. [596]

TO LET.

ROOMS at SPRING GARDENS TO LET,  
FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED from \$6.10  
\$8 per Month.

Apply to  
J. D. WOODFORD.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1882. [669]

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

Nos. 2 AND 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately  
occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

No. 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1882. [74]

TO LET.

THE 1ST STOREY OF THE 2ND HOUSE

known as the "BLUE BUILDING" at

PRAYA EAST. Lately occupied by the U. S.

CONSULATE, with immediate possession.

J. M. GUEDES.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1882. [649]

TO LET,

(WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.)

A LARGE OFFICE,

SUITE OF OFFICES ON THE FIRST FLOOR

OF THE PREMISES OCCUPIED BY

KELLY & WALSH.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [662]

TO LET.

TWO SPACIOUS ROOMS (UNFURNISHED)

AT  
PEDDAR'S HILL.

Apply to  
A. B.

Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1882. [638]

STORAGE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods

on STORAGE at their GODOWNS. En-  
trance from PRAYA and QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to  
ROSE & Co.,  
31 and 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1882. [266]

## Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

WE HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING A SPECIAL SHOW

FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, ON AND AFTER  
TOMORROW, TUESDAY.

THE 24TH OCTOBER, 1882.

CLOCKS, DRESSING CASES,  
WRITING DESKS AND CABINETS,  
INK STANDS AND BLOTTERS,  
ORNAMENTAL PLUSH BRACKETS,  
ILLUMINATED ALBUMS,  
WILTON ORNAMENTS,  
CHRISTMAS CARDS, &c., &c.

Also ONE CASE OF TOYS.  
The whole comprise one of the best selections ever shown in China and are marked at Prices which  
must command an early Sale.

ALL NEW GOODS.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1882. [659]

## "NOVELTY STORE."

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

TO Clear Old Stock, the following are offered for a short period at greatly reduced rates:—

TWO SHILLING NOVELS

OUIDA, BESANT AND RICE, PAYN, COLLINS, &c.

FIFTY CENTS EACH.

T A U C H N I T Z NOVELS

THIRTY CENTS EACH.

F R E N C H NOVELS

EMINENT NOVELISTS,  
AND  
BOUND VOLUMES OF ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND PUNCH FROM 1864 to 1878,  
AT VERY CHEAP PRICES.

S. MEYERS,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1882. [661]

## J. ULLMANN & CO.

42, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS OF ALL KINDS,  
BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, ANEROIDS, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c.,  
BY THE BEST MAKERS, AND AT LOW PRICES.

GENTLEMEN'S PARISIAN MADE SHIRTS, SCARVES, AND COLLARS  
IN THE NEWEST STYLES.

F R E N C H BOOTS AND SHOES  
OF BEST QUALITY.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, CIGAR CASES AND HOLDERS,  
ALBUMS, INKSTANDS, POCKET-BOOKS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STATIONERY.

CROCKERY WARE, TEA AND COFFEE SETS,  
RIFLES, FOWLING PIECES, AND REVOLVERS.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF PINAUD'S BEST PERFUMERY.  
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1882. [660]

## ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT.

SHEETINGS, TOILET, AND MARSEILLA QUILTS,  
TABLE CLOTHS ALSO TABLE DAMASK BY THE YARD.

TABLE NAPKINS AND TRAY-CLOTHS, AND CLOTH COVERING BY THE YARD.

ANTIMACASSARS, CRUMBS CLOTHS,  
HUCKABACKS, TURKISH TOWELS,  
BATH BLANKETS AND WRAPPERS.

WHITE COTTON TERRY BY THE YARD,  
FOR  
TOWELS, WRAPPERS, AND BATH BLANKETS.

SWISS AND SCOTCH BOOK MUSLINS,  
NAINSOOKS, LAWNES,  
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

WHITE LONGCLOTH SHIRTS WITH AND WITHOUT COLLARS.

UNDERSHIRTS, SMEDLEY'S MERINO AND BALBRIGGAN,  
INDIA GAUZE, THE NEW NETTED, SILK AND COTTON,  
SPUN SILK AND OTHERS.

HALF HOSE, WELL ASSORTED IN COTTON, MERINO, SILK, &c.

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS,  
COLLARS, SHAPES OF PREVAILING FASHION,  
HANDKERCHIEFS.

CHRISTIE'S FELT HATS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED OUR FIRST PARCEL OF

KID GLOVES.

LADIES 2, 4, 6, AND 8 BUTTONS AND GENTS 2 BUTTONS.

TRAVELLING TRUNKS.

ROSE AND COMPANY,

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1882. [379]

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE EAST.

FOR BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, FANCY GOODS,  
ARTISTS MATERIALS, &c., &c., &c.

## W. BREWER.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

ALL the Newest Books in every Department of Literature. Every variety of Stationery,  
including Mercantile and Fancy Note and Letter Papers of every description;  
Visiting, Menu and Programme Cards in great variety.

Account Books, Ledgers, Cash Books, &c., &c., of European Manufacture.

All the Newest Music of the day by the most Popular Composers.

Sole Agents for Kirkman's celebrated Pianos, Concertinas, Accordions, and Antophones.

Every description of Fancy Goods and Smokers' Sundries.

A fine assortment of Christmas Cards and Motives. Lett's and Smith's Diaries for 1883.

Printing and Bookbinding in all their Branches.

Price Lists of Magazines and Newspapers may be had on application.

The Discount System will be introduced as far as practicable in the East, and 10 per cent. will be  
ALLOWED OFF ALL GOODS FOR CASH.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1882. [703]

## Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR KUDAT AND SANDAKAN.

(BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.)

THE Steamship

"HAINAN"

will be despatched as above, TO-MORROW, the  
24th inst., at DAYLIGHT, instead of as previously  
notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
HURLEY & Co.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1882. [633]

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Steamship

"ESMERALDA,"

Captain Talbot, will be despatched for the above  
Ports, TO-MORROW, the 24th instant, at FIVE  
P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1882. [706]

UNION LINE.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"ANTONIO,"

Captain Seaborn, due on or about 24th instant,  
will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1882. [702]

FOR PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND,  
COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE,  
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA  
SINGAPORE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates for ADELAIDE,  
all NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN PORTS,  
NEW CALEDONIA and FIJI.)

THE Steamship

"MEATH,"

Captain John Johnson, will be despatched as  
above, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at FOUR  
P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1882. [694]

## SAILING VESSELS.

FOR HAMBURG AND LONDON.

THE "A" British Ship

Boulton, Master, will load here for the above  
Ports, and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1882. [673]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE "A" British Ship

"KUTHIN,"

Montan, Master, will load here for the above  
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1882. [640]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 "A" British Ship

"ROCKHURST,"

Bulford, Master, will load here for the above  
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1882. [626]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 "A" American Ship

"PHINEAS PENDLETON,"

Laffin, Master, will load here for the above  
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1882. [697]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 "A" American Ship

"ALEXANDER McNEIL,"

Sproul, Master, will load here for the above  
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1882. [650]

## Intimations.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF  
CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY  
YEARLY MEETING OF THE SHARE-  
HOLDERS OF THE SOCIETY will be held at its  
Head Office, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 27th  
instant, at THREE O'CLOCK, for the purpose of  
receiving the Report of the Directors together  
with Statements of Accounts for the year 1881,  
and for the half year ending 30th June 1882.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be  
CLOSED from the 17th to the 27th instant both



## Intimations.

GARDEN SEEDS.

SEASON 1882-3.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED  
AND  
OPENEDTHEIR NEW SEASON'S  
SUPPLY OF  
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

CATALOGUES SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

VEGETABLE PARCEL OF 50 PACKETS.

PRICE ..... \$7.50.

FLOWER PARCEL, PRICE ..... \$10.00.

FLOWER PARCEL HALF SIZE, PRICE, \$5.00.

SINGLE PACKETS AT PRICES

AS PER LIST.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG. 1431

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &amp;c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 13th Sept., at St. James's, West Teignmouth, by the Rev. J. Metcalfe, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. W. R. Ogle, M.A., Rural Dean, WALTER CAINE, HILLIER, Assistant Chinese Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation, Peking, to CLARE ST. GEORGE, only child of Lieut. Colonel A. W. Ord, late 20th Regiment, of Minden Lodge, Teignmouth, and granddaughter of the late Gen. W. R. Ord, Commandant Royal Engineers.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1882.

Not many years since, says the *Daily Telegraph* of September 15th, Mr. THOMAS HUONKS, Q.C., whom no one can regard otherwise than as a friend to British labour, predicted that before long there would be a large importation of Chinese into Europe, and seemed on many grounds to hail their advent with satisfaction. There are not wanting signs at this moment to presage that the time spoken of by Mr. HUONKS is near at hand, although we doubt whether, under any circumstances, this country is likely to be troubled with a superabundance of yellow labour. That in these islands we shall ever have to pass through that "yellow agony," at the very mention of which our kinsmen in the United States and in Australia shudder, is so remote a contingency that it can hardly be regarded as within the pale of what Mr. GLADSTONE calls "practical politics." Nevertheless, it is certain that the extraordinary pressure of their domestic population is making itself sorely felt in the Celestial Empire, and that, with the United States and Australia barred, or nearly barred, against the Mongolian immigrant, the disposition to take for Europe, which is everywhere designated as the Old World, is beginning to increase among the swarming myriads with regard to whose exact numbers there has always been a difference of opinion among Europeans. The census of Hindostan has been so accurately taken that in his "Modern India" Professor MORIER WILLIAMS puts it at two hundred and forty-one millions. There is, however, no country in the world where it is more difficult to take a census than China, and the discrepancies in the Chinese enumerations of their population are so numerous and so contradictory that no reliance can be placed upon them. In 1872 Lord MACARTNEY had the number stated to him at three hundred and thirty millions of souls, upon official authority which he considered entitled to credit. More recently an estimate, based upon the Yung-sha—a sort of Oriental encyclopædia—states the number of Chinese families paying taxes at twenty-eight and a half mil-

lions, which, at five persons to a family, would give an aggregated population of about one hundred and forty-two million souls. One of the most recent writers upon China states that "the Celestial Empire is eight times the extent of France; it is more fruitful, more carefully, though perhaps not quite so skillfully, cultivated. Assuming an equal density of population in both countries, we may give from two hundred and thirty to two hundred and forty millions of inhabitants to the Flowery Land." For our present purpose it is sufficient to state that "the thoughts that shake mankind" are at last making their way among the hordes of Celestials, who are quite numerous enough to upset the balance of more civilised countries if the exodus from the other big cities of China should ever keep pace with that which has commenced from Hongkong. When, however, we speak of other countries as being "more civilised than China," it must be remembered that in the eyes of the Mongolians, Englishmen and Europeans generally appear to be "outer barbarians." From the days of CONFUCIUS down to the present hour the fundamental axiom of the Chinese government has always been to make knowledge the sole ground of official rank and public employment, and theoretically to admit no distinctions between man and man, except those conferred by office, to which the highest and the lowest are permitted equally to aspire.

Practically, however, the Chinese proletarian or citizen of the humblest class has long ago discovered that in his over-peopled country the barest subsistence—which means rice and nothing else, for his daily food—is as much as he can expect to get in return for life-long labour. He has heard of lands beyond the sea where he can earn wages which, however moderate in the eyes of European labourers, will at any rate enable him to save, and, after having discharged congenial and not disagreeable tasks for fifteen or twenty years, to return to his native land to die. No nation upon earth is more famed for diversified industry, more handy, more adapted to all the arts which minister to human comfort and subsistence than the Chinese. Every acre—we might say every yard—of land capable of culture is tilled with the minutest care, and the Chinese farming is carried on with the rudest instruments and almost entirely without cattle or beasts of burden. Their chief labour is bestowed upon the irrigation of their fields, and by the aid of the chain pump they draw water out of their many canals and rivers, and inundate the crops of rice as soon as they are sown. This is done twice a year, and two crops are generally raised without intermission or rotation. The highest mountains are sliced into terraces, so constructed as to retain the requisite amount of water, and to allow the superfluity to run off, and reservoirs are formed on the summits. The seed corn and grain of all kinds is steeped in liquid manure, and long before the name of JETIRO TULL had been heard of in England, drill husbandry was everywhere resorted to by the Chinese farmer in order to save the waste of seed sown broadcast. In the art of raising culinary vegetables the Celestials are, moreover, unrivalled; and, speaking generally, there is nothing in the way of labour to which they cannot readily turn their hands. Their complexion is a sickly white or pale yellow; their hair uniformly black and straight; they are generally of a medium height, with few tall and fewer abnormally short men. The females, except those belonging to the lowest ranks, are seldom seen in public, and it is alleged by Mr. BARKOW that "the air of good humour which appears in the visage of the male Chinese is exchanged in that of the females for one of fretfulness and discontent, too well justified, perhaps, by the tyrannical treatment which they experience." Their national character is invariably represented as entitling them to credit for quietude, industry, order, regularity, adaptability, sobriety, thrift, courtesy, and the strictest honesty. We might quote hundreds of Californian country gentlemen and farmers—among others, for instance, Mr. MAILLIARD, who is married to a sister of Mr. SAMUEL WARD, an American well known in this country—to show that without Chinese servants nothing would induce them to live in the Golden State. As regards the accusations of their enemies, that the Chinese are filthy—in their personal habits, and given to living like pigs, it is probable that the quarters assigned to them in San Francisco necessitate their herding together under conditions which would appear revolting to Europeans, although the Italians in Chicago are content to sleep in rooms so densely packed that not another human being could be thrust into them; nor, perhaps, would it be difficult to find rookeries off Gray's Inn-lane, in this metropolis, which would compare unfavourably even with what are called the "Chinese pig-sties" of San Francisco. Nothing, however, is more certain

than that JOHN CHINAMAN prefers cleanliness to filth, when the former is within his reach, and, despite the antipathy with which he and his brethren are regarded by the Irish in California and Australia, no American employer of labour who has once engaged Chinese hands would ever choose his servants from any other nation if he could help it.

The one feature in the character of the Chinese which makes them so valued is, not that they work, if the law permits them, seven days in the week for wages upon which any European would starve, but that dishonesty and insobriety are practically unknown among them. If ever there should be a Mongolian irruption into Europe it will be caused by the difficulty—which, happily, in this country has not yet arisen—of finding servants and labourers who can be trusted neither to drink nor to steal. For the first time in the commercial history of England, a few Chinese houses have lately established agencies or branch establishments of their own countrymen in this metropolis with a view to tasting and handling the teas consigned to them from the Flowery Land. It is, of course, not impossible that these Oriental firms, established in and about Mincing-lane, may, sooner or later, think proper to take into their service Chinese porters and clerks—no nation, by the way, is quicker at arithmetic—in preference to the employees accessible to wage-payers in England. But the time is still distant when there is any probability that England will be "ruined by Chinese cheap labour," and unless the labouring classes, including the domestic servants of London and of Great Britain, take leave of their senses, that time will never come at all. There is no room in this country for yellow-faced pig-tailed strangers who live upon highly seasoned rice, which they wash down with tea. In sparsely settled countries, on the other hand, the ostracism and exclusion of honest and industrious labourers who are wanted for a thousand purposes, and can be supplied from no other quarter, is in the highest degree suicidal; nor is it likely to be long tolerated by so practical and shrewd a race as the Americans, with a view to humouring the indolent, thriftless, and aggressive sons of the Emerald Isle, who ate JOHN CHINAMAN because he asks for no other privilege than leave to toil at ridiculously low wages. That over two hundred millions of human beings should be pent up in a country which cannot yield them more than a bare subsistence, when the earth has millions of square acres lying idle and asking to be tilled, is not in conformity with the most ordinary rules of political economy or of common sense. Of the two hundred and forty-one millions of Indians, however, there are included not less than one hundred and ninety millions of Hindoos whose very religion forbids to cross the "black water" which surrounds their native land. The great reservoir of humanity hoarded up for ages in the Celestial Empire is seemingly destined to be drawn upon largely during the coming century by employers of labour in what are called "young countries." Nor can it be doubted that the utilisation of so much skilled, patient, and honest labour will be of untold advantage to the united family of man scattered all over the globe.

## TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, October 21st.  
ENGLISH COUNSEL GRANTED TO ARABI.The Egyptian Government has reluctantly granted Arabi English Counsel.  
BAKER PASHA'S SCHEME APPROVED.  
Baker Pasha's scheme has been approved by the Egyptian Government.MANILA, October 21st, 6.55 p.m.  
Yesterday fearful typhoon; most vessels severely damaged.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The *Vigilant*, with Admiral Wiles on board, arrived at Shanghai from Tientsin on the 18th inst.We are informed by the agent of the O. & O. S. S. Co., that the steamship *Caelic* left Yokohama for this port on the 21st instant.We are informed by the Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co., that the *Lombardy* with the next English mail left Singapore for Hongkong on Sunday the 22nd inst. at 8 a.m.It is notified in Saturday's *Government Gazette*, that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to appoint provisionally Mr. Edmund Arthur Carvalho to be 4th Clerk in the Colonial Treasury, to date from the 1st proximo, vice Mr. P. M. Alves, resigned.Acting Sergeant Forbes, while on the hillside above Richmond Terrace yesterday morning, spotted a scaman named Mathew Frank, of Australia, hiding behind a rock. Frank, seeing the sergeant was taking stock of him, did a bolt, but later on Forbes encountered his quarry in an empty house in Shek-long-nut, and arrested him. The defendant, who turned out to be a deserter from the American ship *Alta*, was ordered by Captain Thomsett to be taken before the U.S. Consul.We are informed by the agents, Messrs. Melchers & Co., that the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S.N. Co.'s steamer *Pandora* left Singapore for this port on the morning of the 22nd instant.

A CHINAMAN was brought up at the Police Court this morning, charged with being a dangerous lunatic and damaging the police cell to the extent of half a Mexican. Mr. Wodehouse ordered him to be sent to the Tung-wa Hospital, with a request that he be sent back to his friends in the country.

ABOUT 4.30 this morning, at which time there was a pretty stiff blow in the harbour, sampan No. 1877, while under sail, capsized off the French mail steamer *Tanais*, the occupants, four in number, being promptly rescued by a boat from that vessel. The water police righted the boat for the immersed ones, and sent them on their way rejoicing.SAVES the Shanghai *Courier* of the 17th inst.—The highest aggregate score ever made by a Volunteer at the Shanghai Ranges was attained by Sergeant Dunman this morning. At six ranges, he put together 204 points out of a possible 240. We believe the previous highest score was made by Lieutenant Glass, with 201 points at the same ranges.

THE lessee of the Government slaughter house brought a hawk to Inspector Orley yesterday for being in possession of the carcass of a dead pig. Upon examination, the Inspector found it was diseased and unfit for human stomachs.—The case was remanded till to-morrow, to enable the defendant to point out his master, who, he said, sent him with the defunct animal to a shop to have it roasted.

IN the second innings of the New Residents in Saturday's match, they were all got rid of for the small total of 56 runs, leaving the veterans winners by an innings and 54 runs. A. Wilson and Lloyd were the only two who made anything of a stand against the bowling of Travers and St. Croix, the former scoring 26 and the latter 17. It is only fair to the defeated to state that they did not play their full strength, several lately arrived "cracks" being unavoidably absent.

THE Shanghai *Mercury* hears "that Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co. have demanded 15 per cent of the value of the goods salvaged ex steamship *Yorkshire*, in Huitau Bay by their steamers *Dorchester* and *Hailong*. We understand this demand has been refused, and that the case is likely to be decided in Admiralty." The truth of the matter is that an amicable arrangement has been arrived at, under which the claim will be decided by a friendly suit in the Vice Admiralty Court of Hongkong.

HO ACHIN, a married woman, 44 years of age, of No. 5, Nullah Lane, was found by the police yesterday lying insensible in the street, and was sent to the Civil Hospital, where she has since died. Death is supposed to have been the result of opium poisoning. Two Chinamen say they saw the deceased carried by three persons from a house and laid down in the street. The occupants of this house, two men and four women, who all deny knowing anything of the matter, have been detained by the police. An inquest on the body has been ordered for this afternoon.

THE London *Daily News* of September 15th, says:—"The proceedings of Mr. Dandmann, the actor, against Mr. Fraser-Smith, proprietor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, for a libel published in that journal, have ended in Mr. Smith being sentenced to two months' imprisonment. This result was in spite of the jury's recommendation of the defendant to the merciful consideration of the court" on the ground that "they considered he had received provocation, and had published the articles believing them in substance to be true."WILLIAM WILLIAMS, 24, of England, and Charles Maher, 36, of the same place, seamen of the steamship *Esington*, were up this morning before Captain Thomsett, the first for being drunk and disorderly in Tai-ping-shan yesterday, and the other for being drunk and refusing to liquidate a ricksha hire. Both of them were fined a dollar each or four days hard labour. Maher being also ordered to pay 20 cents to the vehicle driver.—James O'Brien, an unemployed seaman, described as of England, but evidently a "broth of a boy" from the "Old country," was also fined a dollar or 4 days for being drunk and disorderly in Queen's Road Central yesterday.—Nicholas Jacob Ostrander, Holland, seaman of the American barque *V. Boynton*, was fined two dollars or 7 days for being drunk, disorderly, and assaulting a Chinese, who tried to induce him to cease chasing after people in the street; and Pablok Pablia, of Manila, a seaman, was fined a similar sum, or 4 days, for being drunk and assaulting a hawker, to whom he was ordered to pay a Mexican by way of amends. The fines, &c., were paid in all these cases.We extract from a recent number of *Nature* the following comments on an article in the last number of the *British Quarterly Review*, written by an officer of the Hongkong garrison, whose scientific and literary attainments are widely known:—"The current number of the *British Quarterly Review* contains an article on recent Japanese progress, which is by far the most valuable that has been published on this subject for many years past. The author, Col. H. S. Palmer, R.E., describes fully the causes and course of the changes which have passed over the 'Land of the Rising Sun' in the past fourteen years; the various and complicated changes in constitution and administration—from the pure oligarchy which succeeded the revolution of 1868, to the system of tolerably free local government of the present day—are clearly explained, and the effect of the various steps in these changes made comprehensible to the general reader. The writer takes the recent reforms under various heads—the army, navy, education, public works, prisons, &c.—and shows, by statistics, what advance has really been made. The last part of the paper is, in fact, a comprehensive summary, with running commentary, of the Japanese government statistics in every department. The knotty subject of finance is treated with as much clearness as the subject admits of. Under this head the almost inevitable character of the present financial depression is explained; but it is gratifying to notice that a careful and impartial observer like Col. Palmer is able to conclude his article with confidence in the future of the country, to which he has devoted so much study. Many of the interesting statistics in the paper have already appeared in the columns of *Nature*."

A TELEGRAM, sent to Bolinao by steamer from Manila, dated the 21st instant, at 6.55 p.m., was received in town this afternoon, and brings the intelligence that a fearful typhoon raged in Manila on Friday last, the 20th instant, many vessels having been severely damaged. Particulars are not yet to hand.

CHINESE police constable 210 was brought before Captain Thomsett this morning for making a wilful false charge against constable Lyons, to the effect that he saw him asleep, while on duty, in a sentry box in Ting Lok Lane, Praya East, early in the morning of the 20th inst., and, being convicted, was fined \$100 or three months' hard labour. The hukong went to gaol. The Indian watchman who, he said, gave him the key of the sentry box with which to open it, Lyons, as he alleged, being locked in the box asleep, fully contradicted the hukong's statement, and said it would break his case were he to allow a European to sleep in his box, where his clothes and other things were. Lyons, it appears, had reported the Chinese constable for neglect of duty.

We publish the following remarks of the Shanghai *Mercury* without comment:—"Mr. Ng Achoy, who must be a Manchú by his name, it has been rumoured for some time, has been offered a berth in the Tsung-lee Yamen, and our morning contemporary says he will accept it. This Manchú gentleman is a British subject, an English barrister-at-law, and was made a Member of the Legislative Council in Hongkong by Sir J. P. Hennessy. It was thought a curious experiment at the time, and it seems more so now, since this Manchú gentleman shows very soon where his allegiance really lies. We say 'he is a Manchú,' because if he were a Chinaman, he must have given a wrong name, or our Hongkong contemporaries have been miscalling him all along."SAVES the Shanghai *Mercury* of the 16th inst.—"Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G., has been given six months more leave of absence till March next, when his term of service as Governor of Hongkong is completed. This 'leave of absence' is owing to the demand by the colonists for an investigation into the Eitel scandal in which the late Governor is implicated." Our excellent contemporary has evidently been "got at." No investigation into the Eitel scandal—whatever that may mean—has ever been made by the colonists, or even seriously considered. There are two or three busybodies who, with characteristic good taste, did attempt to make a public matter out of what were strictly private and family affairs of Governor Hennessy—affairs in which the colonists had no earthly "wretched fall." The dodger lamentably failed. The Shanghai *Mercury* would appear to know far more about Sir John Pope Hennessy than anybody in this colony. The reason for the "leave of absence," presuming that the whole story is not a fabrication, is as yet a sealed book in Hongkong.THE *Daily News*, in a leaderette on the recent treatment meted out to a schoolmaster in Ceylon, who had married a Wesleyan, by the Bishop of Colombo, says:—"This has 'deeply grieved' the discreet and learned person who, by the grace of God and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, presides over the Anglican communion in the island of Ceylon. In an epistle, particularly addressed to the too susceptible teacher, Bishop Copleston deplores the want of 'loyalty' and 'devotion' which would have saved him from a 'wretched fall.' The Englishmen are sometimes disposed to think hard and speak contemptuously of Bishops at home. But we have certainly no episcopal absurdity to set against this performance of a colonial prelate. The precious promise from which we have quoted went free because it bore the rather misleading words, 'On His Majesty's Service,' and the grotesque signature 'R. S. Colombo.' As the privilege of franking is not enjoyed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, it is odd that it should remain with the Bishop of a semi-established Church in a distant colony. At Oxford Mr. Copleston was reputed to be a scholar and a man of sense, and it is painful to contemplate his 'wretched fall.'"THE *St. James's Gazette* says:—"News has recently arrived from Persia of the almost total failure of the opium crop in that country; and this fact, taken into consideration with the falling-off in the production of Indian opium, seems to show that the cultivation of the poppy-plant is attended with greater risks than had been supposed. While there is every reason to assume that the decline in the production of Indian opium is due to local and temporary causes, it is not equally certain that Persian opium will recover as easily from the blight which has fallen upon it this year. In that case the field will be left clear for other competitors; and among those whose attention has been turned to the possibility of supplying the Chinese market must be mentioned the Turks, who possess in Asia Minor the original home of the poppy and the place where it has been cultivated with the most successful results. But although Turkish opium maintains its superiority in the pharmacopoeia, it is extremely doubtful whether it is suited for the requirements of the Chinese. The drug they demand is a preparation for smoking, and that is admirably supplied by Indian *chandoos*. *Chandoos*, of course, has been, and will continue to be, limited; but as yet the limitations have proved very inferior to it. It is doubtful whether the very strong ammonia qualities of Turkish opium will render it all suitable for the taste of the Chinese."BISHOP BURDON, of Hongkong, writes to *The Times* as follows:—"Your correspondent says that the missionaries attribute their failure in China to the opium traffic, and hence the anti-opium agitation. Neither the missionaries nor their supporters allow that there has been failure. Protestant missions—for it is evidently against them that he is chiefly irate, though he joins Roman Catholic missions with them—have only been at work in China a little over a generation, and their supporters think that from 40,000 to 60,000 Christian adherents, baptised and unbaptised, which is believed to be the present rate of Protestant missionary work since 1845, do not indicate failure. As for the opium traffic, it is presented by the missionaries to their fellow-countrymen as one difficulty among many in the evangelisation of the Chinese. From personal knowledge of Chinese opinion and feeling on the subject, and from actual observation of the effects of opium-smoking, they conscientiously consider the traffic a moral wrong committed by a strong Christian nation against a weak heathen one, and that simply and confessedly because of the money support gained thereby for Government purposes, and they are, therefore, bound to seek to form English public opinion on the point. The temper evinced by the Singapore writer, which leads him to assail the character, abilities, and theological views of all but a favoured few of the 300 Protestant missionaries in China, and to make general and sweeping charges against their conduct, seems to show his fear that they are succeeding."

OUR old acquaintance, Jim McKnight, of Muddlin Street celebrity, where he was found by police constable Delargy stretched on a bench alongside another worthy, in an unoccupied house early on Thursday morning last, appeared in the dock at the Police Court this morning with his proboscis, forehead, and cheek badly abraded, attesting his having lugged the ground rather too affectionately on a recent occasion. Mac, who was described as an unemployed American seaman when last up, turns out now, as indeed we always suspected to be a true Caledonian. Drunk and incapable was the charge against him this morning, police constable Cadell having found him so inebriated in Lascar Row yesterday, that he was obliged to get a chair in which to convey Mac's *corpus* to the lock-up. Candidly admitting a charge which could not well be denied, Captain Thomsett sent Jim, as a rogue and vagabond, to vegetable for three months in Tonnochy's terrestrial paradise, with directions that he was to be kept agreeably employed on shot drill, oakum picking, &c. the while. He has been in good twice recently, once for begging, and another time for drunkenness, and promises to form a valuable addition to the ranks of the beachcombers in the Colony.

## SHANGHAI TURF NOTES.

18th October.

I give below the principle performances of this morning. The Course was fairly fast and very good going.

Blackbird galloped in sweaters with his weight up, and was sent along at the finish. This satisfies me that he is entitled to his first favourite honours for the Maidens.

First Comet is going remarkably well, but the weight is not up. This remark applies to a good many ponies that will, probably disappoint their owners on race days.

Three-quarters of a Mile.—Blunder Blas—1 min. 37½ sec.; Thimblegum—1 min. 36 sec.

One Mile.—Blackbird—2 min. 13 sec. in blankets, going strong. Not only is this pony the most probable winner of the Maidens, but I fully expect him to be the stable's starter for the St. Leger.

One Mile and a Quarter.—Financier and Sunlight—2 min. 52 sec.; Rose—2 min. 51½ sec. Tajmahal and Hompipe—2 min. 50 sec.

One Mile and a Half.—First Comet, 3 min. 41½ sec., an exercising carter. Wild Ditch, Dash and Wild Fang, 3 min. 41½ sec. Wild Dash especially going well. Astrologer, 3 min. 35 sec. A grey of Mr. Avily's, 3 min. 27 sec. Valerius, 3 min. 29 sec. Monte Christo and Sweet Briar, 3 min. 29 sec., a dead heat. Foxhound, White Thorn and Greyhound, 3 min. 31 sec. White Thorn coming in first. Forest King, Discount and Wild Earl, 3 min. 32 sec.

One Mile and Three-quarters.—Jolly Friar, 4 min. 15 sec. Pezicato, Presto etc. 4 min. 14½ sec. Two greys of Mr. Andrews, 4 min. 10 sec. Helios, Dictator, and Incubus, started from the mile and a quarter post, went once round, and then finished at the half mile post. First mile and a quarter 2 min. 53½ sec. I did not get the whole time. Dunkeld 3 min. 14½ sec.

Two miles.—Strathros, 4 min. 47 sec. I do not like the way this pony finishes. Montecuma, 4 min. 46 sec. The case with which this was done has made him a better favourite than ever. Oil Blas, 4 min. 45 sec. This pony showed symptoms, when racing down the straight, of Forest King, of being the cur that so many think he is. He has undoubtedly got speed when going alone, but this is of little use without a "heart." He is not a safe pony to lay money on, especially looking at his last meeting's running, when he was not placed in any race, notwithstanding previous good performances in training.

## [FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

In spite of the performances of Black Bird, and the mystery attacked to Salmansaray, the result of the Maidens is still a very open question. Have the following ponies the slightest intention of allowing a quiet walk over? Mr. Lucas's stable (good for 1.35) very good in mud. Mr. Joe's Last Chance (after the requisite amount of bucketing) good for about the same. Sprite, Strathros, Blunder Blas (Snap up) Potcheon (sell pony of the meeting, Bandman (the pony is not trained at 4 a.m. and is not going). The judges' starter and stop a minute! Hats off for Valerius and Thimblegum. Mr. Bill's "Oh, yes, he's of no use" just wait. You think Mr. Henry is asleep, if so, it will be the first time. Possibly your "regular" can give the straight tip.—*Courier*.

## CONTRACTS IN CHINA.

THE *Chamber of Commerce Journal* quotes the following from the report of the Hanover Chamber of Commerce:—"A regular system of official contracts, as in European countries, does not exist in China, and it seems likely that the time is still far distant when such reform will be introduced. There is no proper control exercised by the Central Government; the granting of contracts is in the hands of the higher provincial officials, General Governors, Governors and Tientsins, who make the purchases for their districts, or the State institutions under their direction. It is evident that under these circumstances a uniform system of tenders is out of the question. Purchases are generally made in great haste, in times when exterior influences, such as political complications, make them appear to be necessary, or when a temporary interest is taken in telegraphy, steam navigation, or some branch of industry. In all such cases, the contracts are granted to such persons as are on the spot (for a long time acquainted with persons of influence on the Chinese side), and who are conversant with everything connected with such transactions. They are kept well informed by the European manufacturer, and so are able to supply immediately all the necessary financial and other information and estimates. Therefore, if the German manufacturers wish to compete with the foreigner, and to obtain a share of the so-called Government contracts, it is indispensable that they should resolve to maintain in China itself well informed agents, whenever possible, understanding the Chinese language. These agents should be supplied with plans, estimates, drawings, photographs, &c., for submitting when opportunity offers. German manufacturers should, in addition, habituate themselves to answer the inquiries made by their agents by letter or telegraph, at once and completely, and they should not, as happens too often on the part of even large establishments, delay the required rejoinder for several months. A few days often gives sufficient time to decide about the granting of contracts, and an opportunity to obtain introduction and influence, once lost, will not be easily found again. It is chiefly of importance that agents should be kept accurately informed about the business of the Chinese, and that they should be able to give the Chinese, in all their dealings, the necessary assistance. To all appearances, the trade connected with telegraphs, railways, machine factories, shipbuilding, production of arms, and construction of manufactures, will be considerably increasing in China at the present time, so that it is therefore very desirable that the German manufacturers in those departments should see the necessity of extending themselves in order to secure the sale of their productions in China. Some of the largest industrial establishments of Germany have already their own agents in China, and the others will have to follow the example if they intend to compete at all in the respective branches."







